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CRIME IN GEORGIA

prepared by the
Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Office of the Governor

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

George Busbee
GOVERNOR

My Fellow Georgians:

Almost every citizen of Georgia has or will come in direct contact with crime. Every day the number of Georgians who have become crime victims grows larger; those not themselves victims will have friends or relatives who are victimized. Even those not personally touched by crime will read in newspapers, view on television, or hear on radio reports of crime and its victims. Crime, daily, has some impact on most Georgians.

Reliable, accurate statistics identifying the nature and extent of the crime problem in this State are essential if the various components of the criminal justice system are to work together to reduce crime and its devastating effect upon our citizens. These same statistics are essential for the Governor, the Legislature, local governments, and involved private organizations to arrive at decisions concerning resources, methods, and responses to the crime problem.

Crime in Georgia is one of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's efforts to assist decision makers in improving the operation of the criminal justice system and in reducing crime. Through this publication's use, more informed decisions can be made, which can have the positive impact of reducing crime and victimization rates. I hope you will find it informative and that you will use it in pursuit of our mutual goal, the reduction of crime and improved safety of our citizens.

Sincerely,

George Busbee

Office of the Governor

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

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INTRODUCTION

Georgia's crime reporting system is patterned after that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is principally designed to collect two types of crime data from local law enforcement agencies according to standardized definitions and procedures. The first type of data—reported offenses—includes counts for the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four offenses are termed violent crimes or crimes against persons; the remaining four are termed property crimes. Because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported, these crimes are thought of as forming an index of the crime problem, and consequently these Part I offenses are known as Index crimes. Counts for less serious crimes, designated Part II crimes, are also collected. The second type of data—arrest statistics—can be used to measure law enforcement activity in addition to identifying some of the characteristics of the criminal population.

The Georgia Crime Information Center, which is responsible for administering the state's crime reporting system, collects, edits, and aggregates the crime reports submitted by almost all of the local law enforcement agencies in Georgia, producing a uniform, comprehensive data base. This information, in turn, is routed to the FBI for inclusion in the national Uniform Crime Reporting Program and to the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for use in report preparation, policy analysis, and other research activities.

The data provided in this report relative to Georgia crime statistics is comprised of actual reports on file with the Georgia Crime Information Center. The FBI provides statistical data on criminal activity on a nationwide basis. Those tables comparing criminal activity in Georgia with that of the South and the nation are based on FBI statistical data.

DATA INTERPRETATION

Several cautions in interpreting the crime data produced by this system must be observed. First, it is well established that many more crimes occur than are ever reported. Thus, depending on the type of crime and type of victim, statistics based on the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies may seriously underestimate the number of crimes that actually take place. By extension, because the size and variation of this "hidden figure of crime" are not known, it cannot be said that changes in reported crime necessarily reflect commensurate changes in criminal behavior.

Second, the Georgia Crime Information Center does not include estimates for arrests that take place but are not reported. Again, changes in the number of reported arrests may not necessarily reflect the actual level of change in law enforcement activity. Also, there is evidence that changes in the actual number of crimes committed normally coincide with changes in population. Accordingly, historical comparisons of the number of crimes reported may be misleading if the accompanying changes in population are not considered. The same is true for inter-jurisdictional comparisons; it is expected that different populations have different levels of crime. The use of crime rates in making comparisons minimized these problems. Finally, from the same logic, because crime rates are a function of the number of persons affected, as well as the number of crimes reported, they are only as accurate as are population estimates.

Still, because of its uniformity and comprehensiveness, the state's crime statistics data base, particularly for 1977 and subsequent years when law enforcement agencies' reporting is more valid and reliable, is very useful for describing Georgia's crime problem over time and in making comparisons with other jurisdictions.

There was an attempt to include 1981 statistical crime profiles in addition to the 1980 data within this report. This was not feasible due to late reports currently being received and analyzed by the Georgia Crime Information Center. These 1981 late reports sometimes have statistically significant effects on earlier reported data (as much as a 9 percent difference in the numbers and rates).

The 1981 data, excluding late reports, are available at the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. The more accurate 1981 crime profile will be available by late fall 1982.

TECHNIQUES OF DATA ANALYSIS

The analytic techniques used in preparing tables are discussed in the Appendix. The percentages and numbers in some tables do not add up to the total count due to rounding or missing data.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

INDEX CRIMES

In 1980, 293,778 Index crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies in Georgia. This total was an increase of 5.9 percent over 1979 and 22.9 percent over 1976. The rate of Index crimes for 1980 was 5,377.5 per 100,000 population, down .7 percent from 1979 and up 11.8 percent from 1976.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Georgians experienced 29,803 known violent crimes in 1980, including 782 murders, 2,513 forcible rapes, 10,884 robberies, and 15,624 aggravated assaults. This was an increase of 4.2 percent over the previous year and an increase of 41.7 percent compared with 1976. The rate of violent crime dropped 2.3 percent over 1979 and increased 28.9 percent over 1976. In 1980, 10.1 percent of Index crimes were those committed against people, an increase of 1.0 percent over 1979.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

A total of 263,975 property crimes were reported in 1980, up 6.1 percent from 1979 and 21.0 percent from 1976. The 88,328 burglaries, 154,567 larcenies, 19,891 motor vehicle thefts, and 1,189 arsons produced a .5 percent decrease in the property crime rate for 1980 over 1979, a 10.1 percent increase over the last five years. The vast majority of Index crimes involved the stealing of property.

ARRESTS

Law enforcement agencies made 50,356 arrests for Index crimes in 1980. Arrests in forcible rapes, aggravated assaults, burglary, and larceny were higher and arrests in murder, robbery, and motor vehicle theft were lower, producing an overall increase of 2.5 percent compared to 1979 and an increase of 52.7 percent over 1976's total. Arrest rates continued to be highest for males, 15 to 19 years of age.

Figure 1 depicts the total Index crime rates relative to the total Index crime arrest rates. Figure 2 shows the total property crime rates relative to the total property Index crime arrest rates. Figure 3 depicts the total violent Index crime rates relative to total violent Index crime arrest rates.

FIGURE 1

Five-Year Trend: Total Index Crime Rates
Relative to Arrest Rates, 1976-1980

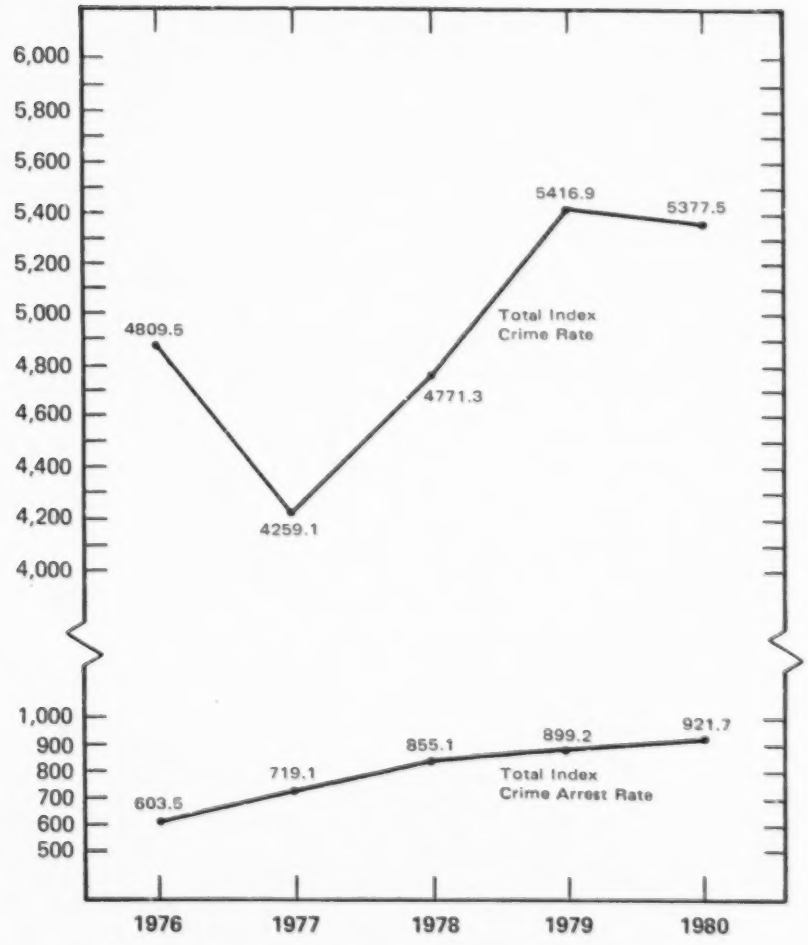


FIGURE 2

Five-Year Trend: Property Index Crime Rates Relative to Arrest Rates, 1976-1980

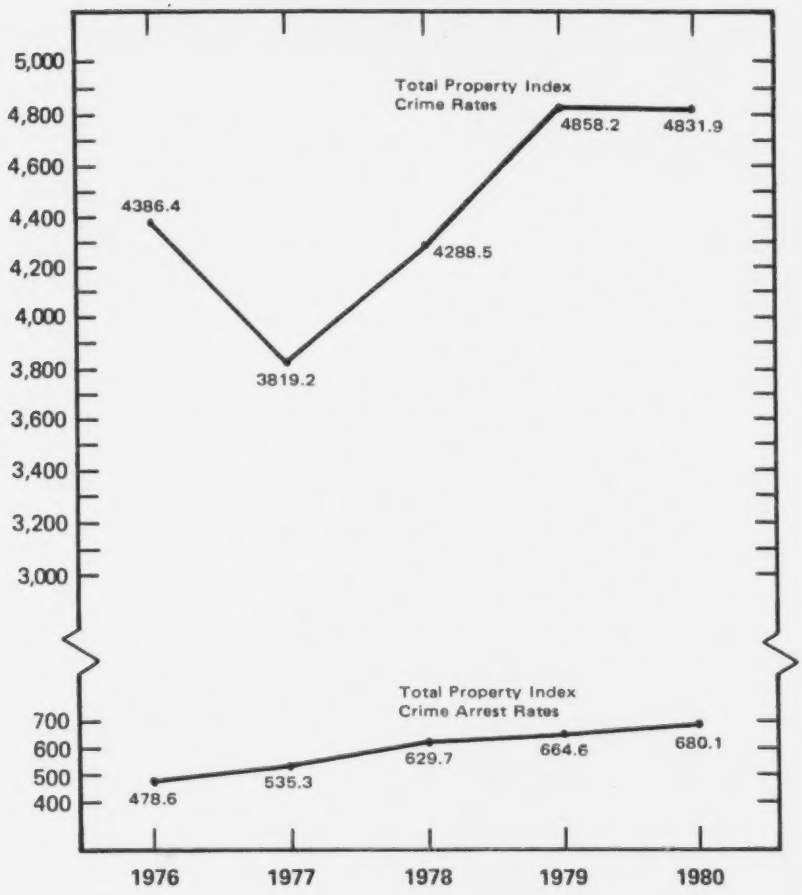
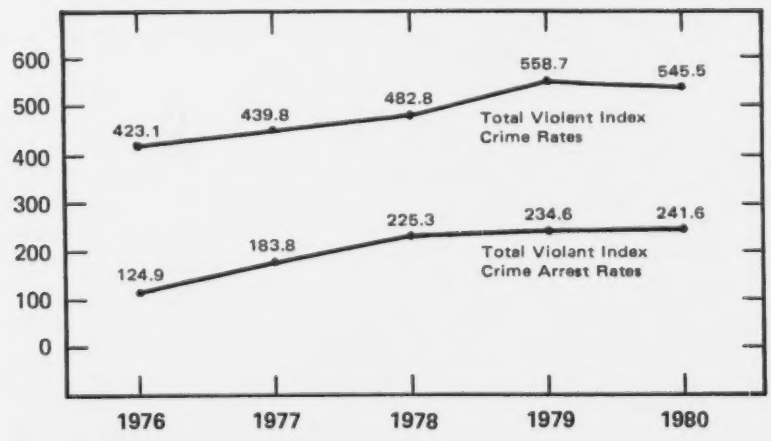


FIGURE 3

Five-Year Trend: Violent Index Crime Rates Relative to Arrest Rates, 1976-1980



Section I
INDEX CRIMES: CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS, COMPARISONS

PROFILE OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

In 1980, Georgians reported 293,778 Index crimes to law enforcement agencies (see Table 1). Included in this total were 782 murders, 2,513 forcible rapes, 10,884 robberies, 15,624 aggravated assaults, 88,328 burglaries, 154,567 larcenies, 19,891 motor vehicle thefts, and 1,189 arsons. Larcenies accounted for the highest percentage (52.6%) of the total number of Index crimes, and burglaries made up the second highest category (30.0%). Overall, 10.1 percent of the Index crimes were violent crimes committed against persons; the rest, 89.8 percent, were property offenses. Based on the Office of Planning and Budget's population report of 5,463,105, for each 100,000 persons in the state, 545.5 violent crimes and 4,831.9 property crimes were reported, producing an Index crime rate of 5,377.5. In addition to Part I Index crimes, a significant number of other crimes (known as Part II offenses) were reported by arrest, for a total of 238,672 additional crimes, including 16,135 assaults, 24,951 cases of fraud and forgeries, 3,455 sex offenses, 3,910 vandalisms, and 118,183 arrests for driving under the influence and drunkenness.

While counts for the eight Index crimes illustrate the magnitude of the problem, the nature of serious criminal behavior can be further identified by examining pertinent details of individual crimes (see Tables 2-9).

SUMMARY OF CRIME CHARACTERISTICS, 1980

The crimes of murder and aggravated assault typically involve people who know one another or have had some contact in the past (see Table 10). This is also often true for rapes. On the other hand, assuming that most of the unreported relationships between victims and of-

Table 1

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA, 1980

Type of Crime	Number Reported	Percentage of Total	Rate per 100,000
Murder	782	.2	14.3
Rape	2,513	.8	46.0
Robbery	10,884	3.7	199.2
Aggravated assault	15,624	5.3	285.9
Total violent crime	29,803	10.1	545.5
Burglary	88,328	30.0	1,616.8
Larceny	154,567	52.6	2,829.3
Motor vehicle theft	19,891	6.8	364.1
*Arson	1,189	.4	21.7
Total property crime	263,975	89.8	4,831.9
Total index crime	293,778	100.0	5,377.5

*Atlanta Police Department does not report Arson offenses to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

fenders are stranger-to-stranger, then robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts are usually committed against persons unknown to the criminal.

Firearms were used in 39.8 percent of the violent crimes against persons, making them the most frequently used type of weapon. The remaining weapon types were used less frequently: cutting tools, 17.6 percent; hands and fists, 19.4 percent; and other dangerous instrumentalities, 21.0 percent.

In 1980, $192,343,619 in property was reported stolen during the commission of Index crimes. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the greatest loss, $72,750,965, followed by burglaries, $62,604,594, larcenies, $50,065,727 and robberies, $6,461,673. The average value of property stolen during a motor vehicle theft was $3,657, compared to $593 taken during a robbery, $708 during a burglary, and $323 during a larceny.

Generally, with the exception of robbery, most Index crimes occurred in residences or public places.

Table 2

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide are not included in the count for this offense classification. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1976	692	- 2.7%	13.9	- 3.5%
1977	593	-14.3	11.7	-15.8
1978	731	23.3	14.4	23.1
1979	877	20.0	17.1	18.8
1980	782	-10.8	14.3	-16.4

Percentage change from 1976 to 1980
—in number of reported crimes: 13.0%
—in rate per 100,000: 2.9%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1980

Victim-Offender Relationship	11.6%	Stranger-to-stranger
	63.3%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	25.1%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	67.3%	Firearm
	13.7%	Cutting tool
	5.0%	Hands, fists, etc.
	11.0%	Other dangerous weapon
	3.1%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	7.8%	Street, alley
	13.4%	Business establishment
	42.5%	Residence
	36.1%	Parks, public buildings, and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.3%	July
	9.8%	December
	9.2%	August
Value of Property Stolen	$32,482	Total
	$ 41	Per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	78.1%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	611	Arrests

Age:	.3%	14 and under	Sex: 81.8%	Male
	10.3%	15 - 19	18.2%	Female
	19.5%	20 - 24	Race: 39.3%	White
	19.8%	25 - 29	60.7%	Non-white
	14.1%	30 - 34		
	36.0%	35 and over		

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 3

FORCIBLE RAPE

DEFINITION

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This category includes assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force, but not statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1976	1,240	- .9%	24.9	- 2.0 %
1977	1,570	26.6	31.1	24.9
1978	1,928	22.8	37.9	21.9
1979	2,216	14.9	43.3	14.2
1980	2,513	13.4	46.0	6.2

Percentage change from 1976 to 1980
—in number of reported crimes: 102.6%
—in rate per 100,000: 84.7%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1980

Victim-Offender Relationship	44.0%	Stranger-to-stranger
	34.5%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	21.6%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	13.4%	Firearm
	10.7%	Cutting tool
	54.3%	Hands, fists, etc.
	8.6%	Other dangerous weapon
	13.1%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	10.8%	Street, alley
	5.1%	Business establishment
	32.9%	Residence
	50.9%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	12.1%	September
	11.1%	July
	10.9%	August
Value of Property Stolen	$136,178	Total
	$ 54	Per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	34.8%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	875	Arrests

Age:	1.4%	14 and under	Sex: 98.6%	Male
	19.8%	15 - 19	1.4%	Female
	28.7%	20 - 24	Race: 31.9%	White
	21.4%	25 - 29	67.9%	Non-white
	13.1%	30 - 34		
	15.7%	35 and over		

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 4

ROBBERY

DEFINITION

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1976	7,076	-13.7%	142.4	-14.5%
1977	7,094	.3	140.5	- 1.3
1978	8,454	19.2	166.3	18.4
1979	10,939	29.4	213.7	28.5
1980	10,884	- .5	199.2	- 6.8

Percentage change from 1976 to 1980
—in number of reported crimes: 53.8%
—in rate per 100,000: 39.9%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1980

Victim-Offender Relationship	58.6%	Stranger-to-stranger	
	11.2%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger	
	30.2%	Unknown	
Type Weapon Used	49.2%	Firearm	
	7.7%	Cutting tool	
	29.2%	Hands, fists, etc.	
	12.8%	Other dangerous weapon	
	1.1%	Unknown	
Place of Occurrence	35.8%	Street, alley	
	36.8%	Business establishment	
	14.7%	Residence	
	11.2%	Parks, public buildings and other places	
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.7%	December	
	8.9%	July	
	8.7%	October	
Value of Property Stolen	$6,461,673	Total	
	$ 593	Per incident	
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	25.4%		
Profile of Persons Arrested	2,764	Arrests	
Age: 1.8% 14 and under	Sex: 91.0%	Male	
27.8% 15 - 19	9.0%	Female	
32.3% 20 - 24	Race: 34.2%	White	
18.3% 25 - 29	65.6%	Non-white	
10.1% 30 - 34			
9.7% 35 and over			

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 5

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

DEFINITION

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1976	12,022	- 3.4%	241.9	- 4.2%
1977	12,946	7.7	256.5	6.0
1978	13,432	3.8	264.2	3.0
1979	14,562	8.4	284.5	7.7
1980	15,624	7.3	285.9	.5

Percentage change from 1976 to 1980
—in number of reported crimes: 30.0%
—in rate per 100,000: 18.2%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1980

Victim-Offender Relationship	19.0%	Stranger-to-stranger
	59.3%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	21.7%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	36.1%	Firearm
	25.7%	Cutting tool
	7.6%	Hands, fists, etc.
	29.2%	Other dangerous weapon
	1.3%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	10.8%	Street, alley
	9.6%	Business establishment
	31.3%	Residence
	48.1%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	11.6%	August
	9.7%	July
	9.4%	June
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	57.3%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	8,950	Arrests

Age:	1.2%	14 and under	Sex: 82.1%	Male
	11.6%	15 - 19	17.9%	Female
	22.9%	20 - 24	Race: 42.5%	White
	17.9%	25 - 29	57.5%	Non-white
	15.5%	30 - 34		
	30.9%	35 and over		

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100% .

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 6

BURGLARY

DEFINITION

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1976	71,984	- 7.6%	1,448.4	- 8.4%
1977	68,205	- 5.2	1,351.1	- 6.7
1978	75,022	10.0	1,475.6	9.2
1979	81,579	8.7	1,594.0	8.0
1980	88,328	8.3	1,616.8	1.4

Percentage change from 1976 to 1980
—in number of reported crimes: 22.7%
—in rate per 100,000: 11.6%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1980

Victim-Offender Relationship		11.7%	Stranger-to-stranger
		3.4%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
		84.9%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence		.1%	Street, alley
		21.0%	Business establishment
		63.3%	Residence
		15.4%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence		9.6%	August
		9.4%	July
		9.1%	December
Value of Property Stolen		$62,604,594	Total
		$ 708	Per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*		12.4%	
Profile of Persons Arrested		10,976	Arrests
Age:	6.0% 14 and under	Sex: 93.9%	Male
	38.6% 15 - 19	6.1%	Female
	27.9% 20 - 24	Race: 53.3%	White
	13.7% 25 - 29	46.6%	Non-white
	6.7% 30 - 34		
	7.2% 35 and over		

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 7

LARCENY

DEFINITION

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1976	130,130	17.5 %	2,618.3	16.4%
1977	109,554	-15.8	2,170.2	-17.1
1978	124,880	14.0	2,456.3	13.2
1979	145,758	16.7	2,847.9	15.9
1980	154,567	6.0	2,829.3	- .7

Percentage change from 1976 to 1980
—in number of reported crimes: 18.8%
—in rate per 100,000: 8.0%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1980

Victim-Offender Relationship	18.0%	Stranger-to-stranger
	5.7%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	76.4%	Unknown
Criminal Activity	.5%	Pocket-picking
	1.5%	Purse-snatching
	8.9%	Shoplifting
	36.1%	From motor vehicle/auto accessories
	5.5%	Bicycles
	6.0%	From buildings
	.7%	From coin machines
	40.8%	Other thefts
Place of Occurrence	3.1%	Street, alley
	32.7%	Business establishment
	28.5%	Residence
	35.4%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.3%	July
	8.9%	April
	8.9%	June
Value of Property Stolen	$50,065,727	Total
	$ 323	Per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	15.1%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	23,346	Arrests
Age: 5.5%	14 and under	
28.0%	15 - 19	
24.5%	20 - 24	
15.3%	25 - 29	
9.6%	30 - 34	
17.1%	35 and over	
Sex: 71.8%	Male	
28.2%	Female	
Race: 46.1%	White	
53.7%	Non-white	

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 8

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

DEFINITION

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1976	15,888	- 4.5%	319.7	- 5.3%
1977	15,036	- 5.4	297.9	- 6.8
1978	18,126	20.6	356.5	19.7
1979	21,304	17.5	416.3	16.8
1980	19,891	- 6.7	364.1	-12.6

Percentage change from 1976 to 1980
—in number of reported crimes: 25.2%
—in rate per 100,000: 13.9%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1980

Victim-Offender Relationship	10.8%	Stranger-to-stranger
	7.2%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	82.0%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	7.4%	Street, alley
	21.0%	Business establishment
	32.4%	Residence
	38.9%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.2%	August
	9.4%	July
	8.7%	June
Value of Property Stolen	$72,750,965	Total
	$ 3,657	Per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	12.8%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	2,543	Arrests
Age: 4.8%	14 and under	
34.4%	15 - 19	
25.6%	20 - 24	
13.5%	25 - 29	
9.4%	30 - 34	
12.3%	35 and over	
Sex: 92.1%	Male	
7.9%	Female	
Race: 61.6%	White	
38.2%	Non-white	

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 9

ARSON*

DEFINITION

Arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1980	1,189	----------	21.7	----------

CHARACTERISTICS, 1980

Victim-Offender Relationship				
			12.1%	Stranger-to-stranger
			13.0%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
			74.9%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence				
			6.8%	Street, alley
			13.6%	Business establishment
			49.4%	Residence
			29.8%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence				
			10.1%	August
			10.0%	June
			9.6%	July
Arrests/Crimes Ratio**			24.5%	
Profile of Persons Arrested			291	Arrests
Age:	5.5%	14 and under	Sex: 86.3%	Male
	24.1%	15 -19	13.7%	Female
	24.4%	20 - 24	Race: 71.5%	White
	14.4%	25 - 29	28.2%	Non-white
	11.0%	30 - 34		
	20.6%	35 and over		

*Atlanta Police Department does not report Arson offenses to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

**Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 10

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDEX CRIMES, 1980

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson*
Victim-Perpetrator Relationship (%)								
Reported stranger-to-stranger	11.6	44.0	58.6	19.0	11.7	18.0	10.8	12.1
Reported non-stranger-to-non stranger	63.3	34.5	11.2	59.3	3.4	5.7	7.2	13.0
Relationship not known	25.1	21.6	30.2	21.7	84.9	76.4	82.0	74.9
Weapon Used (%)								
Firearm	67.3	13.4	49.2	36.1				
Cutting tool	13.7	10.7	7.7	25.7				
Hands, fists, etc.	5.0	54.3	29.2	7.6				
Other dangerous weapons	11.0	8.6	12.8	29.2				
Unknown	3.1	13.1	1.1	1.3				
Property Stolen								
Total value	$32,482	$136,178	$6,461,673		$62,604,594	$50,065,727	$72,750,965	
Value per incident	$ 41	$ 54	$ 593		$ 708	$ 323	$ 3,657	
Occurrence (%)								
Street, alley	7.8	10.8	35.8	10.8	.1	3.1	7.4	6.8
Service station	1.0	.1	5.0	.6	1.2	3.5	1.2	.3
Chain store	.5	.8	10.0	.8	1.4	5.8	1.1	.7
Bank	—	.04	1.3	.03	.04	.14	.1	.2
Other commercial business	11.8	4.1	21.8	8.2	18.3	23.4	18.7	12.5
Residence	42.5	32.9	14.7	31.3	63.3	28.5	32.4	49.4
Public areas, other buildings, unknown	36.1	50.9	11.2	48.1	15.4	35.4	38.9	29.8

*Atlanta Police Department does not report Arson offenses to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

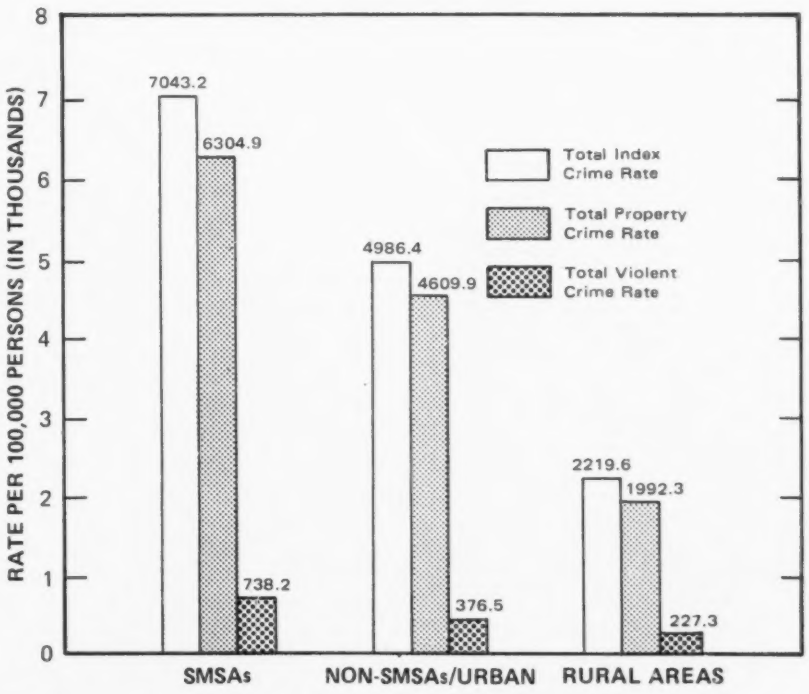
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME

In 1980 persons living in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), which are geographical subdivisions composed of a core city with over 50,000 population and its surrounding counties, experienced the highest crime rates in the state for all categories of Index crimes. Another geographical subdivision, Non-SMSAs/Urban, which consists of those counties containing within their geographical boundaries a core city or cities with between 15,000 and 50,000 population, had crime rates approximately one-half those of the SMSAs. Rural Areas, which are those counties containing a city or cities with under 15,000 population, had the lowest crime rates in all categories except murder, which exceeded the rate for SMSAs.

As the geographical patterns appear to indicate in Figure 4 and Table 11, an increase in the number and rates of Index crimes, with the exception of murder, is proportionate to an increase in the density of population. No attempt to compare Table 11 (1980) *Crime in Georgia* with Table 10 (1979) *Crime in Georgia* should be made. Minor changes in the Georgia Crime Information Center data storage resulted in 19 changes in the definitions of each geographical category in order to report an accurate geographical distribution of crime for 1980.

FIGURE 4

Index Crime Rate by SMSAs, Non-SMSAs/Urban, Rural Areas, 1980



(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 11

GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERNS OF NUMBERS AND RATES OF INDEX CRIMES, 1980

Type of Crime	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas		Non-SMSAs/Urban		Rural	
	Number Reported	Rate per 100,000 People	Number Reported	Rate per 100,000 People	Number Reported	Rate per 100,000 People
Murder	436	13.5	69	11.1	277	17.0
Forcible rape	2,073	64.3	182	29.4	258	15.9
Robbery	9,602	298.0	587	94.8	695	42.8
Aggravated assault	11,672	362.3	1,493	241.1	2,459	151.5
Total violent crime	23,783	738.2	2,331	376.5	3,689	227.3
Burglary	66,993	2,079.6	9,035	1,459.3	12,300	758.0
Larceny	119,158	3,689.9	17,446	2,817.9	17,963	1,107.0
Motor vehicle theft	16,187	502.4	1,891	305.4	1,813	111.7
*Arson	770	23.9	168	27.1	251	15.4
Total property crime	203,108	6,304.9	28,540	4,609.9	32,327	1,992.3
Total index crime	226,891	7,043.2	30,871	4,986.4	36,016	2,219.6

*Atlanta Police Department does not report Arson offenses to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

CRIME TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

Yearly changes in the total number and rate of Index crimes were highly variable during the period 1976-1980, ranging from an increase of almost 15 percent to a decrease of over 10 percent. This high degree of variability is even more apparent when individual Index crimes are examined, so that it is difficult to identify trends or make predictions. Generally though, both the number of crimes and the crime rate have been increasing, but at a slower rate. Absolute decreases were shown in 1977 as compared with 1976 and a slowed down rate of increase in 1980 as compared with 1979. There was a definite decrease from 1979 in the number of reported crimes and the crime rate for murder in 1980. In contrast, forcible rape increased more than any other Index crime in 1980 over 1979, in both the number reported and crime rates. Although Georgia experienced a significant increase in reported crime

and crime rates in 1978 and 1979, the increases are not unprecedented; in the past ten years, they have been exceeded twice. The pattern of change in the number of reported Index crimes is shown in Table 12 and Figure 5, and the pattern of changes in Index crime rates per 100,000 persons is shown in Table 13 and Figure 6. Both appear to indicate a leveling off of the number of reported Index crimes and the crime rates.

Most of the other states have experienced a similar growth in reported crime. Counts for 1977 seemed to signify a downturn in crime, but 1978 and 1979 statistics indicate that crime rates rose again. It appears that in 1980 this increase in the number of reported crimes and the crime rates began leveling off. Georgia's rate of increase for the period 1976-1980 was 11.8 percent as compared to the South's rate of 16.5 percent and the national rate of 12.0. (See Tables 14 and 15.)

Table 12

CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA, 1976-1980

Type of Crime	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976 1980
Murder	692	593	731	877	782	
(% Change)	(-2.7)	(-14.3)	(23.3)	(20.0)	(-10.8)	(13.0)
Forcible rape	1,240	1,570	1,928	2,216	2,513	
(% Change)	(-.9)	(26.6)	(22.8)	(14.9)	(13.4)	(102.6)
Robbery	7,076	7,094	8,454	10,939	10,884	
(% Change)	(-13.7)	(.3)	(19.2)	(29.4)	(-.5)	(53.8)
Aggravated assault	12,022	12,946	13,432	14,562	15,624	
(% Change)	(-3.4)	(7.7)	(3.8)	(8.4)	(7.3)	(29.9)
Total violent crime	21,030	22,203	24,545	28,594	29,803	
(% Change)	(-7.0)	(5.6)	(10.5)	(16.5)	(4.2)	(41.7)
Burglary	71,984	68,205	75,022	81,579	88,328	
(% Change)	(-7.6)	(-5.2)	(10.0)	(8.7)	(8.3)	(22.7)
Larceny	130,130	109,554	124,880	145,758	154,567	
(% Change)	(17.5)	(-15.8)	(14.0)	(16.7)	(6.0)	(18.8)
Motor vehicle theft	15,888	15,036	18,126	21,304	19,891	
(% Change)	(-4.5)	(-5.4)	(20.6)	(17.5)	(-6.7)	(25.2)
*Arson					1,189	
(% Change)	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	(--------)
Total property crime	218,002	192,795	218,028	248,641	263,975	
(% Change)	(4.9)	(-11.6)	(13.1)	(14.0)	(6.2)	(21.0)
Total index crime	239,032	214,998	242,573	277,235	293,778**	
(% Change)	(4.9)	(-10.1)	(12.8)	(14.3)	(5.9)	(22.9)**

*Atlanta Police Department does not report Arson offenses to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

**A portion of the increase in the percent change from 1979 to 1980 in total Index crime is due to the inclusion of Arson as a Part I Offense for the first time. If Arson were excluded, the percent change would be 5.5%. The percent change from 1976 to 1980 would be 22.4%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

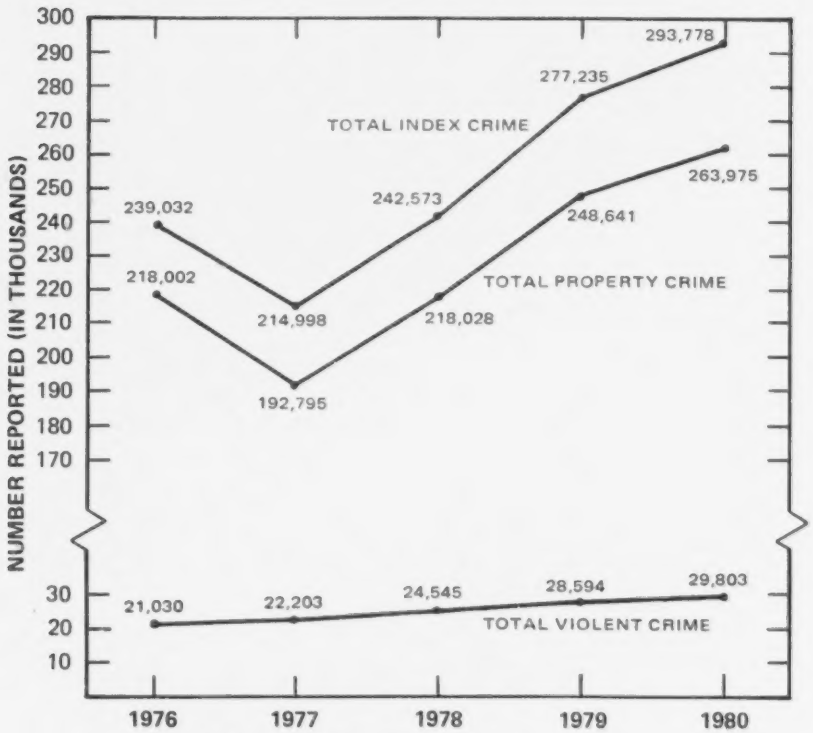
The most significant differences between Georgia, the South, and the nation occurred in the number of reported murders and forcible rapes during the period 1976-1980. The percentage increase in murders reported between 1976-1980 was 13.0 percent for Georgia and 22.6 percent for the nation as a whole. The percentage increase in forcible rapes reported between 1976-1980 was 102.6 percent for Georgia and 44.7 percent for the nation as a whole. (See Table 16.)

Changes in Crime Rates

Changes in crime rates must be interpreted with the understanding that they are population dependent, the product of both changes in the number of crimes reported and changes in population. An increase or decrease in population may have greater impact on the crime rate than a change in the number of reported crimes. For example, a large increase in crime will be offset by a proportionately larger increase in population, producing a decrease in crime rate over the previous time period. (See Table 17.)

FIGURE 5

Five-Year Trend in Numbers of Reported Index Crimes, Georgia, 1976-1980



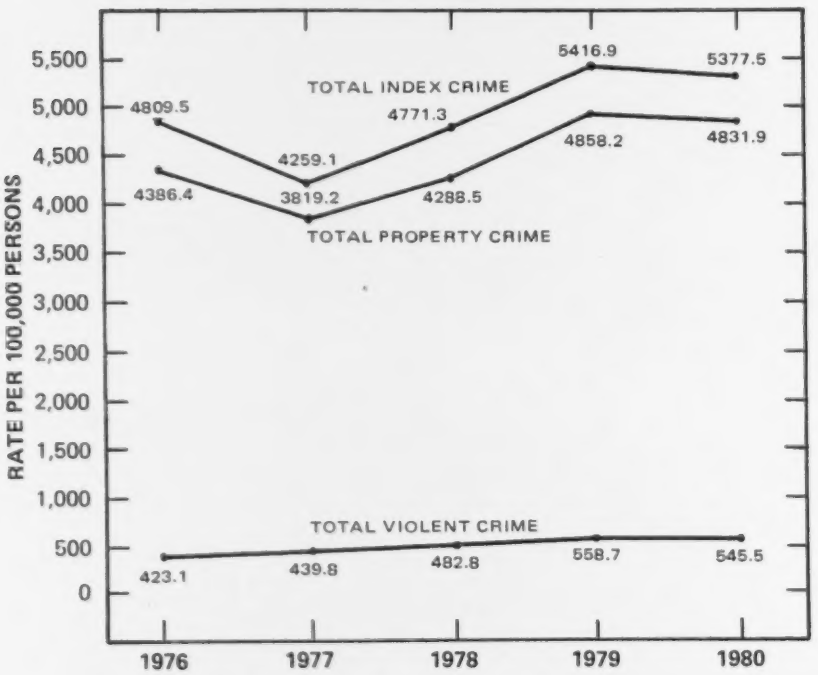
(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Seriousness of Crime

Although expressing the number of crimes committed as rates per 100,000 population provides some indication of the proportion of persons affected by crime, this approach is not always satisfactory or appropriate. For example, since persons under 15 years of age are not usually among the victims of Index crime, the actual seriousness of crime may be better expressed in terms of the number of potential victims, i.e., persons 15 years of age and older. Of course, crime rates based on such "risk populations" are higher than their corresponding standard rates because of the smaller division (see Table 18).

FIGURE 6

Five-Year Trend in Rates of Reported Index Crimes, Georgia, 1976-1980



(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 13

CHANGES IN INDEX CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS, GEORGIA, 1976-1980

Type of Crime	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976 / 1980
Murder	13.9	11.7	14.4	17.1	14.3	
(% Change)	(-3.5)	(-15.8)	(23.1)	(18.8)	(-16.4)	(2.9)
Forcible rape	24.9	31.1	37.9	43.3	46.0	
(% Change)	(-2.0)	(24.9)	(21.9)	(14.2)	(6.2)	(84.7)
Robbery	142.4	140.5	166.3	213.7	199.2	
(% Change)	(-14.5)	(-1.3)	(18.4)	(28.5)	(-6.8)	(39.9)
Aggravated assault	241.9	256.5	264.2	284.5	285.9	
(% Change)	(-4.2)	(6.0)	(3.0)	(7.7)	(.5)	(18.2)
Total violent crime	423.1	439.8	482.8	558.7	545.5	
(% Change)	(-7.8)	(3.9)	(9.8)	(15.7)	(-2.3)	(28.9)
Burglary	1,448.4	1,351.1	1,475.6	1,594.0	1,616.8	
(% Change)	(-8.4)	(-6.7)	(9.2)	(8.0)	(1.4)	(11.6)
Larceny	2,618.3	2,170.2	2,456.3	2,847.9	2,829.3	
(% Change)	(16.4)	(-17.1)	(13.2)	(15.9)	(-.6)	(8.0)
Motor vehicle theft	319.7	297.9	356.5	416.3	364.1	
(% Change)	(-5.3)	(-6.8)	(19.7)	(16.8)	(-12.5)	(13.9)
*Arson	----------	----------	----------	----------	21.7	
(% Change)						(-------)
Total property crime	4,386.4	3,819.2	4,288.5	4,858.2	4,831.9	
(% Change)	(5.4)	(-12.9)	(12.3)	(13.3)	(-.5)	(10.1)
Total index crime	4,809.5	4,259.1	4,771.3	5,416.9	5,377.5**	
(% Change)	(4.0)	(-11.4)	(12.0)	(13.5)	(-.7)	(11.8)**

*Atlanta Police Department does not report Arson offenses to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

**The decrease in the percent change from 1979 to 1980 in total Index crime would have been greater had Arson been excluded as a Part I Offense. Had this been the case, the percent change would be -1.1%. The increase in percent change from 1976 to 1980, excluding Arson, would be 11.3%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 14

CHANGES IN NUMBER AND RATES OF INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA, SOUTH*, NATION, 1976-1980

Year		Total Number of Index Crimes	Percentage Change	Index Crime Rate	Percentage Change
1976	Georgia	239,032	4.9	4,809.5	4.0
	South	3,293,506	-.2	4,783.4	-1.3
	Nation	11,304,788	.4	5,266.4	-.3
1977	Georgia	214,998	-10.1	4,259.1	-11.4
	South	3,225,661	-2.1	4,618.1	-3.5
	Nation	10,935,777	-11.2	5,055.1	-4.0
1978	Georgia	242,573	12.8	4,771.3	12.0
	South	3,374,523	4.6	4,778.0	3.5
	Nation	11,141,334	1.9	5,109.3	1.1
1979	Georgia	277,235	14.3	5,416.9	13.5
	South	3,722,110	10.3	5,202.6	8.9
	Nation	12,152,730	9.1	5,521.5	8.1
1980	Georgia	293,778	5.9	5,377.5	- .7
	South	4,166,832	11.9	5,573.1	7.1
	Nation	13,295,399	9.4	5,899.9	6.9
1976	Georgia	----------	22.9	---------	11.8
1980	South	----------	26.5	---------	16.5
	Nation	----------	17.6	---------	12.0

*According to the FBI designation, the South includes the states of Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

(Source: FBI, 1980 UCR System; Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 15

CHANGES IN RATES OF INDEX CRIMES,* GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1976-1980

Type of Crime	Georgia		South		Nation	
	1976	1980	1976	1980	1976	1980
Murder	13.9	14.3	11.3	12.8	8.8	10.2
(% Change)	(2.9)		(13.2)		(15.9)	
Forcible rape	24.9	46.0	26.3	38.5	26.4	36.4
(% Change)	(84.7)		(46.4)		(37.9)	
Robbery	142.4	199.2	139.9	198.6	195.8	243.5
(% Change)	(39.9)		(41.9)		(24.3)	
Aggravated assault	241.9	285.9	251.7	318.8	228.7	290.6
(% Change)	(18.2)		(26.6)		(27.0)	
Total violent crime	423.1	545.5	429.3	568.7	459.6	580.8
(% Change)	(28.9)		(32.4)		(26.3)	
Burglary	1,448.4	1,616.8	1,346.2	1,657.2	1,439.4	1,668.2
(% Change)	(11.6)		(23.1)		(15.9)	
Larceny	2,618.3	2,829.3	2,716.6	2,968.5	2,921.3	3,156.3
(% Change)	(8.0)		(9.2)		(8.0)	
Motor vehicle theft	319.7	364.1	291.3	378.6	446.1	494.6
(% Change)	(13.9)		(29.9)		(10.9)	
Total property crime	4,386.4	4,831.9	4,354.1	5,004.4	4,806.8	5,319.1
(% Change)	(10.1)		(14.9)		(10.6)	
Total index crime	4,809.5	5,377.5	4,783.4	5,573.1	5,266.4	5,899.9
(% Change)	(11.8)		(16.5)		(12.0)	

*Arson collection as an Index offense was begun in 1979. Tabulations are not available for inclusion in this table.

(Source: FBI, 1980 UCR System; Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 16

CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF INDEX CRIMES,* GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1976-1980

Type of Crime	Georgia 1976	Georgia	Georgia 1980	South 1976	South	South 1980	Nation 1976	Nation	Nation 1980
Murder	692		782	7,796		9,580	18,780		23,040
(% Change)		(13.0)			(22.8)			(22.6)	
Forcible rape	1,240		2,513	18,133		28,810	56,730		82,090
(% Change)		(102.6)			(58.9)			(44.7)	
Robbery	7,076		10,884	96,356		148,465	420,210		548,810
(% Change)		(53.8)			(54.1)			(30.6)	
Aggravated assault	12,022		15,624	173,294		238,342	490,850		654,960
(% Change)		(29.9)			(37.5)			(33.4)	
Total violent crime	21,030		29,803	295,579		425,197	986,580		1,308,900
(% Change)		(41.7)			(43.8)			(32.6)	
Burglary	71,984		88,328	926,929		1,239,071	3,089,800		3,759,200
(% Change)		(22.7)			(33.6)			(21.6)	
Larceny	130,130		154,567	1,870,431		2,219,468	6,270,800		7,112,700
(% Change)		(18.8)			(18.6)			(13.4)	
Motor vehicle theft	15,888		19,891	200,567		283,096	957,600		1,114,700
(% Change)		(25.2)			(41.1)			(16.4)	
Total property crime	218,002		263,975	2,997,927		3,741,635	10,318,200		11,986,500
(% Change)		(21.1)			(24.8)			(16.1)	
Total index crime	239,032		293,778	3,293,506		4,166,832	11,304,800		13,295,400
(% Change)		(22.9)			(26.5)			(17.6)	

*Arson collection as an Index offense was begun in 1979. Tabulations are not available for inclusion in this table.

(Source: FBI,1980 UCR System; Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 17

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND POPULATION, GEORGIA, 1976-1980

Year	Population	Percentage Change	Number of Index Crimes	Percentage Change	Index Crime Rate	Percentage Change
1976	4,970,000	.9	239,032	4.9	4,809.5	4.0
1977	5,048,000	1.6	214,998	-10.1	4,259.1	-11.4
1978	5,084,000	.7	242,573	12.8	4,771.3	12.0
1979	5,118,000	.6	277,235	14.3	5,416.9	13.5
1980	5,463,105	6.7*	293,778	5.9	5,377.5	-.7

*The large increase in population from 1979 to 1980 results from the use of population estimates for 1976-1979 and actual U.S. Census population for 1980.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 18

RATES FOR INDEX CRIMES BASED ON RISK POPULATIONS,* 1980

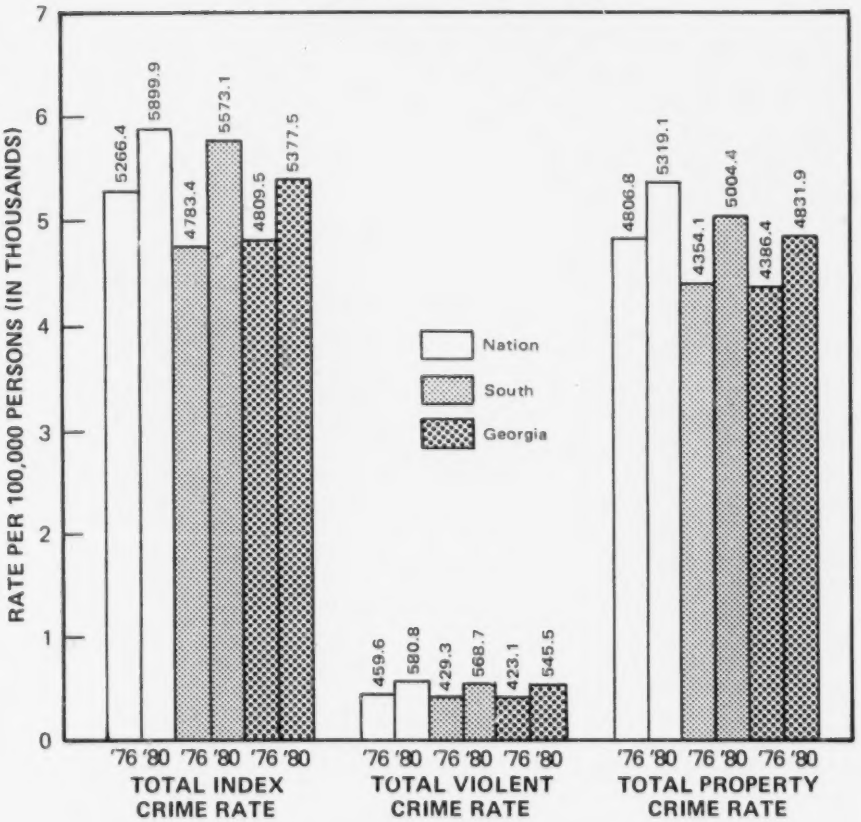
Type of Crime	Rate per 100,000 People*	Rate per 100,000 People 15 Years of Age and Over*
Murder	14.3	18.9
Forcible rape (Females only)	46.0	60.8
Robbery	199.2	263.4
Aggravated assault	285.9	378.1
Total violent crime	545.5	721.3
Burglary	1,616.8	2,137.8
Larceny	2,829.3	3,740.9
Motor vehicle theft	364.1	481.4
Arson	21.7	28.7
Total property crime	4,831.9	6,388.9
Total index crime	5,377.5	7,110.2

*Based on 1980 total population report of 5,463,105 provided by the Office of Planning and Budget and for 15 years and over a total population of 4,131,740.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget)

FIGURE 7

Comparison of Index Crime Rates, Georgia, South, Nation, 1976-1980



(Source: FBI, 1980 UCR System; Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Section II
ARRESTS: TRENDS, CHARACTERISTICS, COMPARISONS

Numbers and rates of arrests are useful as measures of law enforcement activity and the official response to crime. Of course, the policies and emphasis of law enforcement agencies influence the volume and type of arrests made, but arrest practices for serious crimes are relatively uniform, allowing comparisons over time. It should be noted that because the same person can be arrested more than once during a year, annual arrest statistics do not reflect the number of persons taken into custody that year; rather they indicate the number of arrests made. Arrest statistics also provide some insight into the makeup of the criminal population, particularly in terms of the age, sex, and race of offenders.

The arrest data shown here reflect the actual number of arrests reported, not necessarily all those that took place.

ARREST TRENDS

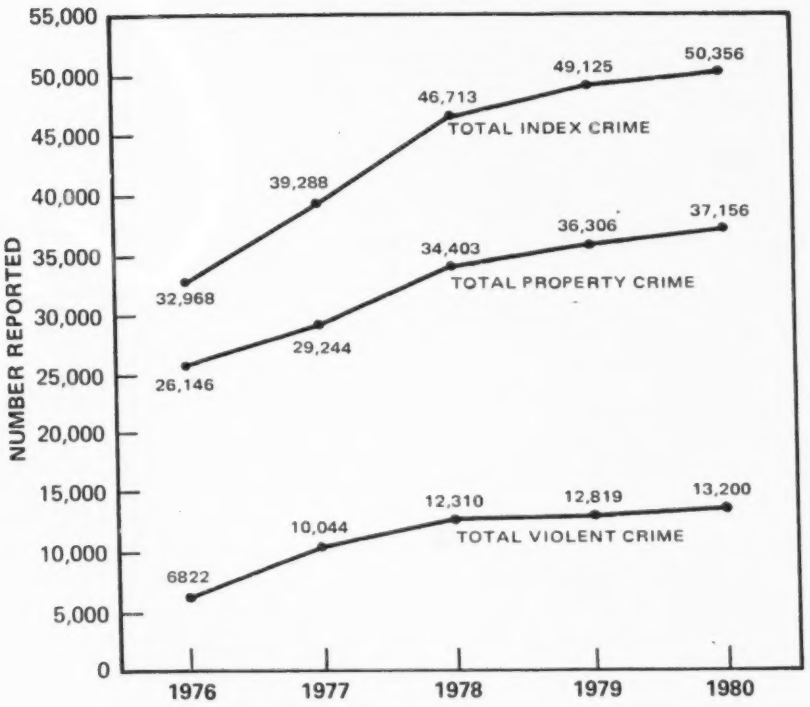
During the period 1976-1980 the number of arrests made by Georgia's law enforcement agencies for Index crimes rose 52.7 percent, more than twice the rate of increase in the number of reported Index crimes. The number of arrests increased in all categories, particularly those for violent crimes (see Table 19 and Figure 8). Still, arrests are only made for a relatively small portion of reported crimes, 17.1 percent overall (see Table 20).

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Generally, young people aged 15-24 are arrested most frequently for Index crimes, with the exceptions of murder and aggravated assault, which normally result in arrests of people over 35 years of age. Males are arrested more frequently than females, and non-whites generally

FIGURE 8

Five-Year Trend in Numbers of Reported Arrests, 1976-1980



(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

more frequently than whites. See Table 21 for a profile of persons arrested in 1980, Table 22 for arrest rates by age, sex, and race for 1980, and Table 23 for arrest rates for 1971-1980. Table 24 gives number of arrests for Index crimes, 1971-1980, by age group.

Table 19
CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF REPORTED ARRESTS, 1976-1980

Type of Crime	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1976 / 1980
Murder	458	578	685	764	611	(33.4)
(% Change)	(-7.7)	(26.2)	(18.5)	(11.5)	(-20.0)	
Forcible rape	384	683	826	860	875	(127.8)
(% Change)	(16.2)	(77.9)	(20.9)	(4.1)	(1.7)	
Robbery	1,977	2,190	2,723	2,884	2,764	(39.8)
(% Change)	(-21.1)	(10.8)	(24.3)	(5.9)	(-4.1)	
Aggravated assault	4,003	6,593	8,076	8,311	8,950	(123.6)
(% Change)	(-2.9)	(64.7)	(22.5)	(2.9)	(7.7)	
Total violent crime arrests	6,822	10,044	12,310	12,819	13,200	(93.4)
(% Change)	(-10.0)	(47.2)	(22.6)	(4.1)	(3.0)	
Burglary	7,477	8,717	10,534	10,243	10,976	(46.8)
(% Change)	(-10.1)	(16.6)	(20.8)	(-2.8)	(7.1)	
Larceny	16,826	18,401	21,202	23,222	23,346	(38.7)
(% Change)	(-.7)	(9.4)	(15.2)	(9.5)	(.5)	
Motor vehicle theft	1,843	2,126	2,667	2,841	2,543	(38.0)
(% Change)	(-14.9)	(15.4)	(25.4)	(6.5)	(-10.5)	
Arson	----------	----------	----------	----------	291	(-------)
(% Change)					----------	
Total property crime arrests	26,146	29,244	34,403	36,306	37,156	(42.1)
(% Change)	(-4.7)	(11.8)	(17.6)	(5.5)	(2.3)	
Total index crime arrests	32,968	39,288	46,713	49,125	50,356*	(52.7)*
(% Change)	(-5.8)	(19.2)	(18.9)	(5.2)	(2.5)	

*A portion of increase in the percent change from 1979 to 1980 in total Index crime is due to the inclusion of Arson as a Part I Offense for the first time. If Arson were excluded, the percent change would be 1.9% and the percent change from 1976 to 1980 would be 51.8%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 20

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES AND NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME ARRESTS, 1976-1980

Type Crime	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Number Reported	Number Arrests	Number Reported	Number Arrests	Number Reported	Number Arrests	Number Reported	Number Arrests	Number Reported	Number Arrests
Murder	692	458 (66.1)*	593	578 (97.4)*	731	685 (93.7)*	877	764 (87.1)*	782	611 (78.1)*
Forcible rape	1,240	384 (30.9)	1,570	683 (43.5)	1,928	826 (42.8)	2,216	860 (38.8)	2,513	875 (34.8)
Robbery	7,076	1,977 (27.9)	7,094	2,190 (30.8)	8,454	2,723 (32.2)	10,939	2,884 (26.3)	10,884	2,764 (25.3)
Aggravated assault	12,022	4,003 (33.2)	12,946	6,593 (50.9)	13,432	8,076 (60.1)	14,562	8,311 (57.0)	15,624	8,950 (57.2)
Total violent crime	21,030	6,822 (32.4)	22,203	10,044 (45.2)	24,545	12,310 (50.1)	28,594	12,819 (44.8)	29,803	13,200 (44.2)
Burglary	71,984	7,477 (10.3)	68,205	8,717 (12.7)	75,022	10,534 (14.0)	81,579	10,243 (12.5)	88,328	10,976 (12.4)
Larceny	130,130	16,942 (13.0)	109,554	18,401 (16.7)	124,880	21,202 (16.9)	145,758	23,222 (15.9)	154,567	23,346 (15.1)
Motor vehicle theft	15,888	1,843 (11.5)	15,036	2,126 (14.1)	18,126	2,667 (14.7)	21,304	2,841 (13.3)	19,891	2,543 (12.7)
Arson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189	291 (24.4)
Total property crime	218,002	24,146 (11.0)	192,795	29,244 (15.1)	218,028	343,403 (15.7)	248,641	36,306 (14.6)	263,975	37,156 (14.1)
Total index crime	239,032	30,968 (12.9)	214,998	39,288 (18.2)	242,573	46,713 (19.2)	277,235	49,125 (17.7)	293,778	50,356 (17.1)

*Arrests/Crimes Ratio--percentage of crimes reported that resulted in arrest.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 21

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY AGE, SEX, RACE, 1980

Type Crime	AGE					
	14 and Under	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 and Over
Murder	.3%	10.3%	19.5%	19.8%	14.1%	36.0%
Forcible rape	1.4	19.8	28.7	21.4	13.1	15.7
Robbery	1.8	27.8	32.3	18.3	10.1	9.7
Aggravated assault	1.2	11.6	22.9	17.9	15.5	30.9
Total violent crime	1.2	15.4	25.1	18.3	14.1	25.7
Burglary	6.0	38.6	27.9	13.7	6.7	7.2
Larceny	5.5	28.0	24.5	15.3	9.6	17.1
Motor vehicle theft	4.8	34.4	25.6	13.5	9.4	12.3
Arson	5.5	24.1	24.4	14.4	11.0	20.6
Total property crime	5.5	31.5	25.6	14.7	8.7	13.8
Total index crime	4.4	27.3	25.5	15.7	10.1	17.0

Type Crime	SEX		RACE	
	Male	Female	White	Non-white
Murder	81.8%	18.2%	39.3%	60.7%
Forcible rape	98.6	1.4	31.9	67.9
Robbery	91.0	9.0	34.2	65.6
Aggravated assault	82.1	17.9	42.5	57.5
Total violent crime	85.0	14.9	39.9	60.0
Burglary	93.9	6.1	53.3	46.6
Larceny	71.8	28.2	46.1	53.7
Motor vehicle theft	92.1	7.9	61.6	38.2
Arson	86.3	13.7	71.5	28.2
Total property crime	79.8	20.1	49.5	50.3
Total index crime	81.2	18.8	47.0	52.9

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

Table 22

ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1980

Type Crime	Total Arrest Rate	AGE					
		14 and Under	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 and Over
Murder		.1	11.8	23.0	25.1	19.1	10.2
Forcible rape		.9	32.5	48.6	38.8	25.6	6.3
Robbery		3.7	144.9	173.0	104.9	62.1	12.5
Aggravated assault		7.7	195.4	397.8	333.7	308.1	128.4
Total violent crime		12.5	384.7	642.5	502.6	415.1	157.5
Burglary		49.4	797.9	592.7	311.4	164.4	36.5
Larceny		95.6	1,230.8	1,109.5	744.3	499.1	185.2
Motor vehicle theft		9.2	164.6	126.3	71.5	53.0	14.5
Arson		1.2	13.2	13.7	8.7	7.1	2.8
Total property crime		155.5	2,206.6	1,842.3	1,135.9	723.7	239.0
Total index crime		167.9	2,591.3	2,484.9	1,638.5	1,138.9	396.5

Type Crime	SEX		RACE	
	Male	Female	White	Non-white
Murder	18.9	3.9	6.1	25.3
Forcible rape	32.7	4.2	7.1	40.5
Robbery	95.3	8.8	23.9	123.7
Aggravated assault	278.4	56.6	96.3	350.9
Total violent crime	425.3	69.8	133.4	540.5
Burglary	390.2	23.8	148.2	349.0
Larceny	635.3	232.8	272.7	856.1
Motor vehicle theft	88.6	7.1	39.7	66.3
Arson	9.5	1.4	5.3	5.6
Total property crime	1,123.7	265.2	465.9	1,277.0
Total index crime	1,548.9	335.0	599.3	1,817.5

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 23

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1971-1980

Year	Violent Offenses		Property Offenses	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
1971	4,111	88.14	13,697	293.68
1972	4,616	97.80	13,465	285.28
1973	5,186	108.36	14,939	312.14
1974	7,180	147.07	23,799	487.08
1975	6,497	131.80	21,612	438.43
1976	5,792	116.21	20,412	409.55
1977	10,044	198.32	29,244	577.42
1978	11,694	230.01	32,200	633.36
1979	12,649	247.15	35,668	696.91
1980	13,200	241.62	37,156*	680.12*

Index Crimes, by Race

Year	Violent Offenses		Property Offenses	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
1971	941	3,198	5,860	7,911
1972	1,218	3,562	5,655	7,958
1973	1,220	4,003	5,949	9,063
1974	2,051	5,166	10,198	13,647
1975	2,243	5,350	11,923	15,587
1976	2,309	4,508	11,523	14,584
1977	3,987	6,057	14,842	15,402
1978	4,676	7,018	15,312	16,888
1979	5,044	7,605	17,134	18,534
1980	5,266	7,919	18,390*	18,711*

*A portion of the increase in property crime in 1980 is due to the inclusion of Arson as a Part I Offense for the first time. If Arson were excluded, the number of property offenses in 1980 would be 36,865 and the rate would be 674.8. In property offenses for whites the 1980 total, excluding Arson, would be 18,182 and for non-whites the total would be 18,629.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Report)

Table 24

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1971-1980, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Less than 14										
Violent	106	117	174	187	153	152	153	203	138	166
Property	2,208	2,170	2,402	3,447	2,980	2,717	2,994	2,934	2,538	2,070
15-19										
Violent	983	1,060	1,155	1,557	1,309	1,133	1,658	1,912	2,130	2,042
Property	5,296	4,891	5,734	9,188	8,298	7,442	10,267	7,641	11,674	11,712
20-24										
Violent	1,062	1,198	1,326	1,841	1,743	1,389	2,363	2,774	3,150	3,316
Property	2,846	2,823	3,102	5,316	4,685	4,512	6,592	7,641	8,864	9,508
25-29										
Violent	552	698	817	1,127	1,082	1,049	1,789	2,173	2,350	2,419
Property	1,206	1,416	1,413	2,420	2,313	2,401	3,663	4,396	5,006	5,467
30-34										
Violent	396	436	492	759	699	685	1,324	1,498	1,688	1,863
Property	748	696	808	1,254	1,213	1,251	2,027	2,328	2,901	3,248
35 and over										
Violent	1,012	1,107	1,222	1,709	1,511	1,384	2,757	3,134	3,191	3,394
Property	1,283	1,469	1,480	2,176	2,123	2,089	3,701	4,193	4,682	5,151
Totals	17,698	18,081	20,125	30,981	28,109	26,204	39,288	40,827	48,315	50,356*

*A portion of the increase is due to the inclusion of Arson as a Part I Offense for the first time. If Arson were excluded, this would total 49,995.

(Source: Original data base: Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base, Georgia Crime Information Center)

Section III
PUBLIC REACTION

The impact of crime is not limited to those people who are victimized; the fear of becoming a victim is widely held.

In response to their perceptions of crime, many people have begun to develop behaviors, beliefs, and attitudes for avoiding victimization and for coping with fear. These actions can be classified generally as avoidance and as protective and collective response behaviors. Avoidance behavior most typically includes actions believed to decrease exposure to crime situations, such as refusing to go to certain areas or places believed to be high risk areas, e.g., avoidance of central cities at night. A 1977 survey in Michigan found that 66 percent of the respondents stated that there were places they would not go because of crime. While avoidance behavior is practiced by many people, it is particularly prevalent among women and the elderly. Various victimization surveys have shown that from 69 to 89 percent of elderly persons never go out at night and that their fear of being victimized is a key factor in making this decision. In addition, women and the elderly display patterns of avoiding certain circumstances or situations, such as refusing to talk to strangers and to give directions, crossing the street to avoid crowds, and traveling in pairs. These patterns are reported with greater frequency now than ten years ago. Clearly the public seeks to avoid crime or possible victimization situations. Yet it is possible that these behaviors (i.e., avoidance of persons and places, noninvolvement, and anonymity) will intensify the fear of crime.

The public has also taken protective measures against criminal activity, especially against property offenses. Surveys in major American cities have demonstrated that 40 to 50 percent of households have engaged in "target-hardening" activities in the past few years in response to actual or perceived threat of property crime. Of these actions, the most frequently reported was changing door locks. Other

protective actions include the use of an engraving pencil on property, asking neighbors to watch their dwellings, and the purchase of insurance covering vandalism and theft. These protective behaviors suggest that the public is willing to spend money to protect itself from what is perceived to be a real threat. As people seek to make their homes defensible and secure spaces, they also demonstrate a marked tendency to isolate themselves from outsiders. During the past ten years, national surveys consistently have shown that 84 to 90 percent of households lock their doors, day or night. Although the data are mixed, many persons, especially the elderly, also report they will not open their doors to any strangers.

The subject of gun ownership for defense has received considerable interest in the past ten years. National public opinion surveys and the National Crime Survey have found that approximately 50 percent of the households in this country possess a firearm. Information gathered about firearms possession suggests that while the percent of armed households remains relatively stable, the number of weapons per household is increasing. The rate of handgun ownership (a defensive rather than sporting weapon) among gun-owning households increased approximately 10 percent during the 1970s. This increase may suggest that citizens are becoming more willing to possess a lethal form of defense to protect themselves from a perceived crime threat.

An addition to individual avoidance and protective behaviors, citizens have increasingly begun to join together to make a collective response to crime in the form of neighborhood groups, volunteer programs, and many other types of communal organizations. Although systematic data about this type of response are not available, the apparent success of many community-based crime prevention, detection, and law enforcement assistance programs suggests that people, especially in urban areas where crime rates are highest, have become more willing to take action against crime in their immediate surroundings. These national findings probably represent the experiences of many Georgians.

Section IV
COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

Index crime profiles for counties, shown in Table 27, were developed from 1979 and 1980 reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by participating law enforcement agencies. County totals are actual numbers; estimates for unreported crime are not included. In addition, some agencies did not consistently submit crime reports for 1979 and 1980 which, in effect, lowered their county's total.

COUNTY RANKINGS

Fulton, DeKalb, Chatham, and Cobb counties accounted for approximately one-half of all the Index crimes reported in Georgia in 1980.

Tables 25 and 26 list Georgia's 159 counties by their rankings in total Index crimes reported and Index crime rates, respectively. Great care should be exercised in any effort to interpret this data due to the existence of disparate reporting processes in some counties. However, the large majority of counties do report to the Georgia Crime Information Center in accordance with established guidelines and thus this data provides a useful and relatively accurate ranking of Index crimes and Index crime rates within the individual counties.

Table 25

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, 1980

County	Number of Reported Index Crimes	County	Number of Reported Index Crimes	County	Number of Reported Index Crimes
Fulton	76,830	Wayne	675	Tattnall	128
DeKalb	30,617	Emanuel	604	Candler	120
Chatham	18,532	Paulding	591	Butts	112
Cobb	18,013	Ben Hill	565	Habersham	108
Richmond	12,343	Toombs	548	Bleckley	104
Bibb	10,869	Chattooga	544	Clinch	99
Clayton	9,949	Worth	500	Pickens	93
Muscogee	9,293	Murray	499	Irwin	92
Gwinnett	7,569	Haralson	487	Pike	87
Dougherty	7,068	Monroe	481	Franklin	84
Clarke	6,884	Berrien	451	Heard	83
Glynn	4,528	Mitchell	436	Lincoln	81
Hall	3,936	Harris	396	Pierce	76
Floyd	3,587	Terrell	377	Randolph	75
Whitfield	3,559	Camden	373	Dodge	74
Lowndes	3,302	Upson	351	Calhoun	70
Spalding	2,745	Seminole	341	Telfair	56
Houston	2,622	Lamar	325	Stewart	51
Troup	2,271	Elbert	314	Baker	47
Douglas	2,224	Fannin	314	McDuffie	44
Tift	2,082	Grady	308	Evans	39
Carroll	1,944	Cook	307	Marion	31
Appling	1,811	Polk	301	Clay	31
Thomas	1,728	Madison	298	Crawford	30
Walker	1,718	Bacon	297	Miller	27
Rockdale	1,557	Washington	277	Dooly	26
Ware	1,552	Early	264	Brantley	24
Bartow	1,385	Gilmer	261	Lanier	23
Sumter	1,352	Turner	258	Meriwether	22
Laurens	1,280	Hart	231	Talbot	22
Henry	1,236	Jones	230	Wilcox	22
Liberty	1,198	Putnam	229	Union	14
Catoosa	1,184	Dade	228	Oglethorpe	13
Columbia	1,110	Jenkins	222	Truetlen	9
Cherokee	1,109	Lumpkin	212	McIntosh	8
Gordon	1,105	Jeff Davis	203	Echols	5
Newton	1,080	Effingham	195	Wheeler	2
Colquitt	1,061	Macon	190	Chattahoochee	1
Coffee	1,024	Taylor	190	Atkinson	1
Bulloch	1,012	Screven	175	Hancock	1
Baldwin	973	Banks	172	Johnson	1
Forsyth	958	Bryan	171	Taliaferro	1
Coweta	955	Morgan	169	Glascock	----
Crisp	925	Brooks	168	Long	----
Burke	905	Wilkes	165	Montgomery	----
Decatur	897	Jasper	162	Oconee	----
Peach	890	Lee	150	Whitman	----
Barrow	831	White	147	Schley	----
Pulaski	808	Charlton	146	Towns	----
Stephens	751	Dawson	143	Twiggs	----
Walton	731	Jefferson	142	Warren	----
Jackson	714	Rabun	131	Webster	----
Fayette	704	Greene	130	Wilkinson	----

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 26

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY INDEX CRIME RATES, PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1980

County	Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Persons	County	Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Persons	County	Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Persons
Fulton	13,025	Walker	3,043	Heard	1,274
Appling	11,636	Colquitt	3,000	Rabun	1,252
Clarke	9,241	Dawson	2,996	Screven	1,247
Chatham	9,165	Emanuel	2,905	Hart	1,243
Pulaski	9,028	Bulloch	2,829	Baker	1,235
Glynn	8,236	Jackson	2,818	Calhoun	1,225
Bibb	7,234	Baldwin	2,806	Lincoln	1,207
Dougherty	7,018	Camden	2,790	Greene	1,142
Richmond	6,796	Worth	2,768	Brooks	1,102
Clayton	6,617	Columbia	2,767	Effingham	1,065
DeKalb	6,339	Turner	2,713	Irwin	1,024
Tift	6,336	Lamar	2,661	Pike	974
Cobb	6,051	Haralson	2,644	Bleckley	966
Spalding	5,731	Harris	2,561	Polk	930
Muscogee	5,463	Murray	2,535	Clay	873
Whitfield	5,410	Jenkins	2,512	Stewart	865
Lowndes	5,203	Chattooga	2,490	Butts	820
Hall	4,858	Coweta	2,433	Pickens	799
Crisp	4,747	Toombs	2,426	Randolph	782
Burke	4,678	Fayette	2,424	Jefferson	772
Peach	4,648	Taylor	2,405	Tattnall	706
Sumter	4,605	Gilmer	2,350	Pierce	639
Troup	4,542	Walton	2,343	Marion	586
Thomas	4,536	Cook	2,276	Franklin	554
Gwinnett	4,535	Paulding	2,264	Telfair	490
Floyd	4,495	Putnam	2,225	Evans	463
Rockdale	4,238	Cherokee	2,146	Dodge	437
Ware	4,175	Jasper	2,145	Habersham	432
Douglas	4,076	Fannin	2,130	Lanier	407
Barrow	3,892	Mitchell	2,065	Crawford	391
Coffee	3,808	Early	2,007	Miller	384
Seminole	3,766	Charlton	1,989	Talbot	337
Gordon	3,675	Banks	1,977	Wilcox	287
Ben Hill	3,532	Lumpkin	1,920	Brantley	276
Decatur	3,519	Dade	1,851	Dooly	241
Laurens	3,461	Jeff Davis	1,770	McDuffie	238
Carroll	3,451	Bryan	1,681	Echols	218
Stephens	3,451	Madison	1,680	Union	150
Forsyth	3,427	Elbert	1,674	Truetlen	148
Henry	3,405	Candler	1,597	Oglethorpe	146
Bartow	3,398	Grady	1,553	Meriwether	104
Houston	3,379	Wilkes	1,507	McIntosh	100
Berrien	3,335	Clinch	1,487	Taliaferro	50
Monroe	3,293	Washington	1,471	Wheeler	39
Wayne	3,254	Morgan	1,461	Atkinson	17
Catoosa	3,201	White	1,453	Johnson	12
Liberty	3,188	Jones	1,388	Hancock	11
Bacon	3,167	Macon	1,357	Chattahoochee	5
Terrell	3,138	Upson	1,351		
Newton	3,132	Lee	1,284		

Table 27—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Appling											
1979	243	14	229	1	1	4	8	80	134	15	.....
1980	1,811	474	1,337	138	74	160	102	951	269	73	44
Atkinson											
1979	8	1	7	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	.....
1980	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bacon											
1979	172	35	137	1	3	4	27	55	71	11	.....
1980	297	40	257	0	0	6	34	118	125	13	1
Baker											
1979	46	7	39	0	2	1	4	10	27	2	.....
1980	47	5	42	1	1	0	3	19	20	1	2
Baldwin											
1979	1,154	75	1,079	4	6	21	44	344	704	31	.....
1980	973	64	909	2	6	23	33	300	576	33	0
Banks											
1979	147	4	143	0	0	1	3	53	76	14	.....
1980	172	6	166	0	0	2	4	62	97	7	0
Barrow											
1979	650	53	597	8	3	10	32	194	337	66	.....
1980	831	71	760	4	3	5	59	262	436	59	3
Bartow											
1979	1,426	76	1,350	1	0	24	51	435	782	133	.....
1980	1,385	73	1,312	4	3	23	43	446	730	131	5
Ben Hill											
1979	476	32	444	0	3	2	27	138	281	25	.....
1980	565	48	517	1	6	7	34	210	283	20	4
Berrien											
1979	309	73	236	2	2	4	65	71	146	19	.....
1980	451	70	381	2	2	3	63	123	182	17	6
Bibb											
1979	9,707	917	8,790	23	50	331	513	2,897	5,152	741	.....
1980	10,869	1,017	9,852	18	58	457	484	3,422	5,709	688	33
Bleckley											
1979	74	6	68	0	1	0	5	33	35	0	.....
1980	104	10	94	0	1	1	8	39	51	4	0
Brantley											
1979	18	6	12	0	0	0	6	6	2	4	.....
1980	24	7	17	2	0	1	4	10	6	1	0
Brooks											
1979	121	16	105	1	0	2	13	45	52	8	.....
1980	168	35	133	0	2	8	25	53	77	3	0
Bryan											
1979	263	22	241	1	2	4	15	79	144	18	.....
1980	171	9	162	1	1	2	5	61	88	9	4
Bulloch											
1979	913	59	854	1	3	12	43	208	615	31	.....
1980	1,012	61	951	1	1	11	48	207	723	19	2
Burke											
1979	826	118	708	6	2	23	87	284	399	25	.....
1980	905	150	755	1	2	34	113	263	466	21	5

Table 27—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Butts											
1979	175	22	153	2	1	3	16	92	59	2	------
1980	112	5	107	0	0	2	3	52	51	4	0
Calhoun											
1979	76	21	55	1	1	2	17	25	27	3	------
1980	70	27	43	0	3	1	23	13	24	6	0
Camden											
1979	339	26	313	1	3	6	16	113	175	25	------
1980	373	20	353	0	1	4	15	113	205	33	2
Candler											
1979	96	5	91	1	0	2	2	36	53	2	------
1980	120	4	116	1	0	1	2	48	62	6	0
Carroll											
1979	1,805	123	1,682	6	13	22	82	637	898	147	------
1980	1,944	124	1,820	8	4	27	85	667	1,027	110	16
Catoosa											
1979	1,005	51	954	7	7	15	22	291	535	128	------
1980	1,184	34	1,150	1	9	6	18	412	596	131	11
Charlton											
1979	161	18	143	0	2	6	10	59	79	5	------
1980	146	19	127	2	0	6	11	44	79	4	0
Chatham											
1979	17,977	2,265	15,712	27	161	639	1,436	4,662	10,063	987	------
1980	18,532	2,030	16,502	37	216	677	1,100	4,766	10,833	786	117
Chattahoochee											
1979	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	------
1980	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chattooga											
1979	464	34	430	3	1	6	24	170	210	50	------
1980	544	26	518	4	3	7	12	193	268	55	2
Cherokee											
1979	878	29	849	2	2	10	15	317	424	108	------
1980	1,109	42	1,067	2	4	3	33	479	452	124	8
Clarke											
1979	5,798	505	5,291	6	36	129	334	1,373	3,547	371	------
1980	6,884	488	6,396	12	43	103	330	1,552	4,487	342	15
Clay											
1979	8	6	2	1	1	0	4	0	2	0	------
1980	31	3	28	0	0	0	3	17	9	2	0
Clayton											
1979	9,703	525	9,178	11	59	236	219	3,056	5,398	724	------
1980	9,949	560	9,389	4	57	207	292	2,775	5,859	718	37
Clinch											
1979	88	11	77	0	0	0	11	30	39	8	------
1980	99	15	84	3	0	1	11	25	56	3	0
Cobb											
1979	15,730	1,052	14,678	22	113	293	624	4,190	8,915	1,573	------
1980	18,013	1,094	16,919	8	119	320	647	4,711	10,477	1,677	54
Coffee											
1979	690	75	615	5	9	8	53	181	389	45	------
1980	1,024	106	918	5	9	20	72	273	588	53	4

Table 27—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Colquitt											
1979	916	75	841	4	7	22	42	331	466	44	------
1980	1,061	84	977	1	8	18	57	360	561	54	2
Columbia											
1979	963	40	923	0	5	10	25	335	503	85	------
1980	1,110	85	1,025	3	12	25	45	421	536	64	4
Cook											
1979	365	51	314	1	1	9	40	90	196	28	------
1980	307	33	274	4	3	7	19	107	153	13	1
Coweta											
1979	788	71	717	7	7	8	49	228	451	38	------
1980	955	61	894	3	2	20	36	303	551	33	7
Crawford											
1979	57	10	47	2	0	1	7	16	26	5	------
1980	30	4	26	0	2	0	2	10	14	2	0
Crisp											
1979	736	109	627	1	7	20	81	231	375	21	------
1980	925	117	808	4	5	24	84	311	471	25	1
Dade											
1979	155	2	153	0	0	2	0	85	27	41	------
1980	228	13	215	5	4	3	1	86	71	58	0
Dawson											
1979	124	11	113	1	0	0	10	49	54	10	------
1980	143	1	142	0	0	0	1	50	73	18	1
Decatur											
1979	818	119	699	2	4	21	92	226	433	40	------
1980	897	120	777	10	4	16	90	260	469	42	6
DeKalb											
1979	28,968	1,724	27,244	29	193	961	541	8,678	15,689	2,877	------
1980	30,617	1,947	28,670	20	218	955	754	9,263	16,845	2,461	101
Dodge											
1979	82	1	81	0	0	1	0	34	43	4	------
1980	74	2	72	0	2	0	0	33	39	0	0
Dooly											
1979	38	1	37	0	0	1	0	9	9	19	------
1980	26	2	24	1	0	1	0	16	6	2	0
Dougherty											
1979	6,571	632	5,939	19	76	240	297	1,961	3,674	304	------
1980	7,068	633	6,435	10	70	209	344	2,414	3,739	249	33
Douglas											
1979	1,785	162	1,623	7	17	31	107	685	769	169	------
1980	2,224	177	2,047	7	13	35	122	761	1,069	206	11
Early											
1979	100	9	91	0	0	2	7	41	46	4	------
1980	264	43	221	6	3	7	27	87	124	10	0
Echols											
1979	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	------
1980	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Effingham											
1979	161	12	149	1	3	5	3	72	61	16	------
1980	195	10	185	0	1	1	8	86	83	14	2

Table 27—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Elbert											
1979	262	30	232	1	3	6	20	76	142	14	------
1980	314	40	274	2	3	8	27	80	184	9	1
Emanuel											
1979	465	86	379	6	2	8	70	173	194	12	------
1980	604	84	520	2	7	14	61	192	292	32	4
Evans											
1979	90	9	81	4	0	0	5	28	45	8	------
1980	39	4	35	0	0	0	4	18	15	1	1
Fannin											
1979	281	11	270	2	0	2	7	150	103	17	------
1980	314	17	295	0	0	2	15	179	91	15	10
Fayette											
1979	500	9	491	0	0	3	6	166	302	23	------
1980	704	19	685	0	0	8	11	246	405	29	5
Floyd											
1979	2,736	158	2,578	12	13	41	92	737	1,562	279	------
1980	3,587	177	3,410	15	10	53	99	1,208	1,941	240	21
Forsyth											
1979	914	38	876	1	3	8	26	264	535	77	------
1980	958	13	945	0	0	1	12	327	527	90	1
Franklin											
1979	81	8	73	1	3	2	2	26	43	4	------
1980	84	1	83	0	0	0	1	30	45	8	0
Fulton											
1979	73,950	11,904	62,046	260	778	5,794	5,072	20,422	35,541	6,083	------
1980	76,830	12,700	64,130	220	939	5,503	6,038	21,594	36,614	5,783	139
Gilmer											
1979	277	14	263	1	1	4	8	100	138	25	------
1980	261	7	254	0	0	2	5	108	116	25	5
Glascock											
1979	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1980	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Glynn											
1979	2,317	223	2,094	12	11	73	127	784	1,167	143	------
1980	4,528	342	4,186	9	41	97	195	1,162	2,282	231	11
Gordon											
1979	898	65	833	3	3	22	37	244	502	87	------
1980	1,105	57	1,048	2	2	12	41	332	628	77	11
Grady											
1979	271	28	243	2	2	4	20	105	120	18	------
1980	308	39	269	5	2	4	28	116	144	9	0
Greene											
1979	92	17	75	2	2	1	12	41	32	2	------
1980	130	6	124	3	0	1	2	62	57	4	1
Gwinnett											
1979	6,327	429	5,898	15	36	105	273	1,834	3,466	598	------
1980	7,569	473	7,096	9	35	115	314	2,463	4,015	583	35
Habersham											
1979	53	1	52	0	0	1	0	14	34	4	------
1980	108	2	106	0	0	0	2	21	71	12	2

Table 27—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Hall											
1979	3,368	194	3,174	10	11	52	121	954	1,952	268	------
1980	3,936	267	3,669	3	14	58	192	1,133	2,195	313	28
Hancock											
1979	13	1	12	0	0	1	0	10	2	0	------
1980	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Haralson											
1979	396	57	339	2	4	4	47	117	190	32	------
1980	487	46	441	0	2	5	39	163	232	41	5
Harris											
1979	346	11	335	2	3	2	4	212	108	15	------
1980	396	26	370	2	3	4	17	199	149	18	4
Hart											
1979	200	11	189	1	1	2	7	69	116	4	------
1980	231	8	223	1	0	1	6	98	113	11	1
Heard											
1979	97	7	90	1	1	0	5	46	40	4	------
1980	83	2	81	0	0	1	1	48	29	1	3
Henry											
1979	1,123	61	1,062	2	7	19	33	415	575	72	------
1980	1,236	85	1,151	6	9	21	49	419	642	84	6
Houston											
1979	2,659	113	2,546	3	10	40	60	731	1,636	179	------
1980	2,622	125	2,497	5	16	50	54	803	1,524	166	4
Irwin											
1979	127	9	118	0	0	4	5	68	48	2	------
1980	92	7	85	0	0	2	5	24	48	8	5
Jackson											
1979	604	40	564	2	5	14	19	247	269	48	------
1980	714	32	682	5	3	6	18	272	333	71	6
Jasper											
1979	141	4	137	1	0	1	2	61	70	6	------
1980	162	10	152	0	1	1	8	79	65	7	1
Jeff Davis											
1979	144	7	137	0	0	2	5	59	71	7	------
1980	203	6	191	0	0	0	6	56	127	7	1
Jefferson											
1979	132	47	85	2	6	9	30	44	33	8	------
1980	142	44	98	3	3	2	36	43	45	7	3
Jenkins											
1979	122	7	115	2	0	1	4	43	69	3	------
1980	222	14	208	1	1	3	9	73	121	12	2
Johnson											
1979	9	1	8	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	------
1980	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Jones											
1979	268	16	252	0	1	2	13	144	89	19	------
1980	230	15	215	0	0	5	10	118	89	5	3
Lamar											
1979	265	27	238	2	1	4	20	90	138	10	------
1980	325	25	300	1	1	5	18	132	156	12	0

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County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Lanier											
1979	31	3	28	0	0	0	3	10	16	2	------
1980	23	3	20	0	0	0	3	9	9	2	0
Laurens											
1979	1,084	77	1,007	1	5	13	58	267	679	61	------
1980	1,280	109	1,171	1	14	35	59	299	832	39	1
Lee											
1979	141	4	137	1	0	1	2	36	90	11	------
1980	150	14	136	1	3	3	7	52	72	12	0
Liberty											
1979	916	96	820	1	18	19	58	294	480	46	------
1980	1,198	129	1,069	2	18	33	76	371	641	51	6
Lincoln											
1979	61	3	58	1	0	0	2	36	22	0	------
1980	81	5	76	0	1	0	4	40	34	1	1
Long											
1979	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1980	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Lowndes											
1979	3,023	176	2,847	5	24	51	96	763	1,946	138	------
1980	3,302	175	3,027	3	12	88	72	954	1979	185	9
Lumpkin											
1979	137	13	124	2	0	3	8	39	70	15	------
1980	212	20	192	0	0	2	18	69	100	21	2
McDuffie											
1979	351	33	318	0	1	3	29	113	191	14	------
1980	44	3	41	0	0	1	2	28	11	2	0
McIntosh											
1979	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	------
1980	8	2	6	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	0
Macon											
1979	67	11	56	1	1	0	9	24	29	3	------
1980	190	12	178	0	1	4	7	78	93	7	0
Madison											
1979	77	3	74	0	0	0	3	46	19	9	------
1980	298	18	280	1	3	5	9	126	136	17	1
Marion											
1979	10	1	9	0	0	1	0	4	3	2	------
1980	31	3	28	1	0	0	2	9	15	2	2
Meriwether											
1979	15	1	14	0	0	0	1	8	4	2	------
1980	22	1	21	0	0	0	1	13	8	0	0
Miller											
1979	61	6	55	0	1	1	4	23	30	2	------
1980	27	1	26	0	0	0	1	12	12	1	1
Mitchell											
1979	343	46	297	1	2	5	38	102	185	10	------
1980	436	44	393	5	2	1	35	96	286	10	1
Monroe											
1979	552	72	480	3	5	17	47	145	308	27	------
1980	481	55	426	1	1	16	37	147	252	23	4

Table 27—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Montgomery											
1979	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1980	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Morgan											
1979	81	9	72	0	0	1	8	33	38	1	------
1980	169	8	161	0	0	2	6	71	81	7	2
Murray											
1979	445	29	416	3	1	8	17	143	228	45	------
1980	499	29	470	2	4	2	21	199	211	58	2
Muscogee											
1979	8,284	741	7,543	38	44	363	296	2,738	4,003	802	------
1980	9,293	815	8,478	26	88	388	313	3,100	4,571	745	62
Newton											
1979	1,050	64	986	1	9	9	45	409	527	50	------
1980	1,080	92	988	4	10	21	57	384	558	42	4
Oconee											
1979	39	2	37	0	0	2	0	24	10	3	------
1980	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Oglethorpe											
1979	69	6	63	1	1	1	3	23	36	4	------
1980	13	1	12	0	0	0	1	10	2	0	0
Paulding											
1979	415	34	381	1	0	2	31	165	173	43	------
1980	591	34	557	1	2	7	24	210	269	65	13
Peach											
1979	684	71	613	0	3	7	61	155	432	26	------
1980	890	96	794	2	8	9	77	230	529	32	3
Pickens											
1979	84	3	81	0	0	3	0	37	29	15	------
1980	93	2	91	0	0	0	2	39	30	16	6
Pierce											
1979	74	3	71	0	0	1	2	22	47	2	------
1980	76	4	72	1	0	1	2	23	43	5	1
Pike											
1979	98	8	90	0	0	0	8	44	38	8	------
1980	87	8	79	0	1	3	4	49	22	8	0
Polk											
1979	569	54	515	3	1	3	47	212	266	37	------
1980	301	38	263	3	1	6	28	126	126	11	0
Pulaski											
1979	183	26	157	3	0	2	21	51	94	12	------
1980	808	119	689	1	3	7	108	266	360	60	3
Putnam											
1979	256	28	228	1	3	2	22	121	97	10	------
1980	229	17	212	0	3	2	12	102	101	7	2
Quitman											
1979	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------
Rabun											
1979	91	8	83	1	0	1	6	28	47	8	------
1980	131	5	126	0	0	0	5	65	56	5	0

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County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Randolph											
1979	161	15	146	0	2	0	13	80	65	1	------
1980	75	9	66	0	0	4	5	35	27	4	0
Richmond											
1979	12,151	953	11,198	37	109	415	392	4,021	6,426	751	------
1980	12,343	996	11,347	30	128	407	431	4,235	6,454	620	38
Rockdale											
1979	1,388	103	1,285	1	7	23	72	359	835	91	------
1980	1,557	121	1,436	0	6	28	87	470	848	112	6
Schley											
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	------
1980	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Screven											
1979	186	34	152	2	3	3	26	59	82	11	------
1980	175	24	151	0	5	5	14	57	87	6	1
Seminole											
1979	244	36	208	2	4	7	23	52	143	13	------
1980	341	43	298	0	2	2	39	120	157	20	1
Spalding											
1979	2,261	209	2,052	2	28	49	130	649	1,264	139	------
1980	2,745	267	2,478	7	11	46	203	738	1,562	163	15
Stephens											
1979	597	25	572	1	1	8	15	215	330	27	------
1980	751	38	713	3	1	8	26	276	388	44	5
Stewart											
1979	30	8	22	1	0	1	6	12	8	2	------
1980	51	1	50	0	0	0	1	28	17	4	1
Sumter											
1979	1,165	118	1,047	3	17	28	70	369	642	36	------
1980	1,352	128	1,224	3	15	22	88	404	757	57	6
Talbot											
1979	19	1	18	0	1	0	0	13	3	2	------
1980	22	4	18	0	3	0	1	13	5	0	0
Taliaferro											
1979	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	------
1980	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tattnall											
1979	122	7	115	1	0	1	5	84	29	2	------
1980	128	10	118	0	1	3	6	52	59	5	2
Taylor											
1979	143	19	124	0	2	1	16	27	92	5	------
1980	190	27	163	2	2	1	22	55	101	6	1
Telfair											
1979	46	8	38	1	0	2	5	18	13	7	------
1980	56	4	52	0	0	1	3	33	19	0	0
Terrell											
1979	331	41	290	4	1	11	25	112	168	10	------
1980	377	28	349	2	3	9	14	171	168	6	4
Thomas											
1979	1,432	108	1,324	10	8	25	65	384	857	83	------
1980	1,728	158	1,570	3	12	48	95	537	945	81	7

Table 27—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Tift											
1979	1,788	235	1,553	3	15	45	172	478	979	96	------
1980	2,082	282	1,800	1	17	27	237	525	1,152	114	9
Toombs											
1979	503	31	472	5	2	4	20	166	266	40	------
1980	548	48	500	4	1	5	38	174	299	25	2
Towns											
1979	24	2	22	0	0	1	1	7	13	2	------
1980	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Truetlen											
1979	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	------
1980	9	1	8	0	0	0	1	5	2	1	0
Troup											
1979	1,979	176	1,803	4	10	22	140	373	1,326	104	------
1980	2,271	197	2,074	12	6	20	159	434	1,542	80	18
Turner											
1979	166	23	143	0	1	4	18	58	77	8	------
1980	258	42	216	0	1	7	34	72	136	8	0
Twiggs											
1979	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1980	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Union											
1979	8	2	6	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	------
1980	14	3	11	0	1	0	2	1	9	0	1
Upson											
1979	304	43	261	1	1	0	41	120	123	18	------
1980	351	44	307	2	0	4	38	134	159	9	5
Walker											
1979	1,543	48	1,495	3	4	26	15	537	748	210	------
1980	1,718	43	1,675	0	3	18	22	692	768	201	14
Walton											
1979	589	49	540	1	4	3	41	176	342	22	------
1980	731	43	688	0	3	10	30	221	434	30	3
Ware											
1979	1,225	104	1,121	4	3	30	67	360	695	66	------
1980	1,552	170	1,353	4	18	43	105	364	933	47	8
Warren											
1979	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1980	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Washington											
1979	194	23	171	2	0	2	19	78	87	6	------
1980	277	47	230	7	2	7	31	84	133	12	1
Wayne											
1979	297	30	267	0	2	9	19	113	142	12	------
1980	675	61	614	2	4	8	47	238	338	34	4
Webster											
1979	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1980	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Wheeler											
1979	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	------
1980	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Table 27—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
White											
1979	103	5	98	0	1	2	2	28	56	14	------
1980	147	0	147	0	0	0	0	36	103	7	1
Whitfield											
1979	2,744	220	2,524	13	15	49	143	718	1,491	315	------
1980	3,559	257	3,302	8	21	59	169	942	1,917	401	42
Wilcox											
1979	31	1	30	1	0	0	0	12	15	3	------
1980	22	2	20	2	0	0	0	14	5	0	9
Wilkes											
1979	164	17	147	0	2	3	12	55	84	8	------
1980	165	18	147	0	2	3	13	56	83	7	1
Wilkinson											
1979	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	8	7	1	------
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------
Worth											
1979	463	28	435	5	6	1	16	174	231	30	------
1980	500	36	464	0	0	10	26	181	266	15	2

Appendix
DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

In order to control for population differences, and thus make descriptions and comparisons between jurisdictions and over time more accurate and meaningful, Index crimes and arrests are often expressed as a rate, i.e., specifically, the number of crimes or arrests reported for each 100,000 people.

Formula for calculating crime and arrest rates:

$$\text{Crime (arrest) rate for jurisdiction or group} = \frac{\text{Number of crimes (arrests)}}{\text{Total population of jurisdiction or group}} \times 100{,}000$$

The necessity of controlling for population differences can be seen in the following example. In 1978, Coffin City reported 95 murders, while Pleasantville had 53. On the basis of this fact alone, a casual observer would probably conclude that murder is much more of a problem in Coffin City than Pleasantville, there being twice as many. Such a conclusion would not be accurate, however, because the populations of the two cities were not considered. Suppose that Coffin City has 150,000 people, yielding a murder rate per 100,000 people of 63.3, while Pleasantville's population is only 40,000, producing a murder rate per 100,000 people of 132.5. Clearly, the opposite conclusion is warranted since a murder is twice as likely to happen in Pleasantville as in Coffin City.

Another measure, the annual percent change in the number or rate of Index crimes or arrests, is a comparative statistic useful for identifying trends in yearly data.

Formula for calculating percent change:

$$\text{Percent change over previous year} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1}$$

Where: X_1 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in previous year
X_2 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in present year.